

Range extensions of *Metapenaeopsis lamellata* (de Haan)  
and *Trachypenaeus curvirostris* (Stimpson) (Crustacea: Decapoda)  
off south Western Australia

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Introduction

Two widespread species of Indo-west Pacific penaeid prawns, *Metapenaeopsis lamellata* (de Haan) and *Trachypenaeus curvirostris* (Stimpson) have previously been recorded on the West Australian coast as far south as Shark Bay. They are now recorded about 750 km further south. Specimens are all lodged in the Western Australian Museum and registration numbers are prefixed by WAM. Carapace length of specimens are abbreviated as CL.

*Metapenaeopsis lamellata* (de Haan, 1850)

A single female specimen (WAM 98-87), 17 mm CL, was collected in February 1986 by a commercial prawn fisherman from the entrance channel of the Peel-Harvey Estuary, Mandurah (32°31'S, 115°43'E), Western Australia. The specimen was caught on a medium to strong outgoing tide, using beam-tide nets within 1.2 m of the surface in 4 m of water over a sandy substrate. The diagnostic features are detailed by Racek and Dall (1965). The coloration of this specimen in life was reddish pink with bright red on the legs, pleopods and dorsal ridges of the carapace. The posterior segments, telson and uropods were cream-white. This record of *M. lamellata* from Mandurah extends the range of this species approximately 760 km south of its previously known southern limit, Shark Bay, Western Australia (Grey *et al.* 1983). The species occurs throughout tropical Australia, New Guinea, South East Asia, China and Japan (Grey *et al.* 1983).

*Trachypenaeus curvirostris* (Stimpson, 1860)

Four specimens (WAM 97-87) two males, 13 mm and 14 mm CL (petasma missing from the latter) and two females, both 20 mm CL were collected in commercial trawls from Singleton (32°27'S, 115°44'E), Western Australia. A further series was collected north-west of Rottnest Island (31°59'S, 115°34'E). This species is commonly taken in commercial catches of *P. latisulcatus* from sandy substrate between limestone reefs at 12 m. The diagnostic features of this species are detailed by Dall (1957). The coloration in life was a light, reddish pink, with darker reddish banding in the posterior dorsal edge of the body segments which tapered into the basic body colour laterally. The legs were white to

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pink, turning light brown towards the body. The records of *T. curvirostris* from Singleton and north-west of Rottneest Island extend the range 750 km and 690 km respectively south of its previous known southern limit Shark Bay (Grey *et al.* 1983). This widespread species occurs from East Africa, Egypt, Mediterranean Sea, Israel, Turkey, China, Japan, South-East Asia and New Guinea (Grey *et al.* 1983).

### Acknowledgements

Mr Greg Davis of the Western Australian Department of Fisheries for collected specimens of *T. curvirostris*. Mr Phillip Okamoto collected the specimen of *M. lamellata*. I thank Miss Linda Cavanaugh for help in the field. The estuarine fish group, Murdoch University for support and finally Dr W. Dall of CSIRO, Cleveland, Queensland for the identification of the specimens.

### References

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- Racek, A.A. and Dall, W. (1965). Littoral Penaeinae (Crustacea Decapoda) from Northern Australia, New Guinea, and Adjacent Waters. *Verh. K. Ned. Akad. Wet. Afd. Natuurkd. Tweede Reeks* 56: 1-116.

# Guide to Authors

## Subject Matter

Reviews, observations and results of research into all branches of natural science and human studies will be considered for publication. However, emphasis is placed on studies pertaining to Western Australia. Full length papers should not normally exceed 30 typed pages. Short communications should not normally exceed three typed pages and this category of paper is intended to accommodate observations, results or new records of *significance*, that otherwise might not get into the literature, or for which there is a particular urgency for publication. All material must be original and not have been published elsewhere.

## Presentation

Authors are advised to follow the layout and style in the most recent issue of the *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* including headings, tables, illustrations and references.

The title should be concise, informative and contain key words necessary for retrieval by modern searching techniques. Names of new taxa must not be included. An abridged title (not exceeding 50 letter spaces) should be included for use as a running head.

An abstract must be given in full length papers but not short communications, summarizing the scope of the work and principal findings. It should normally not exceed 2% of the paper and should be suitable for reprinting in reference periodicals. Contrary to Recommendation 23 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature it may include names of new taxa.

Footnotes are to be avoided, except in papers dealing with historical subjects.

The International System of units should be used.

Numbers should be spelled out from one to nine in descriptive text; figures used for 10 or more. For associated groups, figures should be used consistently, e.g. 5 to 10, not five to 10.

Spelling should follow the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*.

Systematic papers must conform with the International Codes of Botanical and Zoological Nomenclature and, as far as possible, with their recommendations.

Synonymies should be given in the short form (taxon, author, date, page) and the full reference cited at the end of the paper.

## Manuscripts

The original and two copies of manuscripts and figures should be submitted to the Editorial Committee, c/- Publications Department, Western Australian Museum, Francis Street, Perth, Western Australia 6000. They must be in double-spaced typescript on A4 sheets. All margins should be at least 30 mm wide. Tables plus headings and legends to illustrations should be typed on separate pages. The desired positions for insertion of tables and illustrations in the text should be indicated in pencil. Tables should be numbered consecutively, have headings which make them understandable without reference to the text, and be referred to in the text.

High quality illustrations are required to size (13.5 cm x 18 cm) or no larger than 32 cm x 40 cm with sans serif lettering suitable for reduction to size. Photographs must be good quality black and white prints, 13 cm x 18 cm (5 inches x 7 inches). If scale line and lettering are required on photographs *do not* place directly on to print. They should be positioned on a clear paper or film overlay. Scale must be indicated on illustrations. All maps, line drawings, photographs and graphs, should be numbered in sequence and referred to as Figure/s in the text and captions. Each must have a brief, fully explanatory caption.

In papers dealing with historical subjects references may be cited as footnotes. In all other papers references must be cited in the text by author and date and all must be listed alphabetically at the end of the paper. The names of journals are abbreviated according to *World List of Scientific Periodicals*. The use of 'unpublished data' or 'personal communication' is discouraged.

## Processing

Papers and short communications are reviewed by at least two referees and acceptance or rejection is then decided by an editorial committee.

The senior author is sent two sets of galley proofs (one to be retained) and one set of page proofs which must be returned promptly.

The senior author will receive fifty free offprints of the paper. Additional offprints can be ordered at page proof stage.

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